1867.

The year 1866 belongs to the past. It hour-glass is broken and its sands are scattered. With its predecessors it has passed

into eternity. With the Southern people, if the results of the past year were not so eventful as those of 1865, which recorded changes in their destinies and laws more radical than the work of centuries ordinarily marks in the history of a nation, it has been equally emerged from a long, bloody and exhaustive civil strife, our cities burned, our fields despoiled, our homestends dismantled, our people impoverished, yet rich in the valor of their sons and the virtues of their daughhonestly the sacred promises we had given and acquiesce frankly and manly in the rearate and independent national existence. At that time we could only give as security for our good conduct as citizens, the character we had won as honorable foescharacter for gallantry and valor that brought from the great Commander, to whose well-appointed hosts the ragged and half-starved veterans, the honorable remnants of Lee's great army, surrendered, the confession, which does c. edit to his heart, that "they were men, whose manhood, however mistaken the cause, performed Herculean deeds of valor." These we did pledge and entered upon the duties stern necessity imposed upon us with many hopes and with some misgivings.

During the past year we have performed truly and conscientiously all the duties incurred as citizens of the United States, and submitted with quiet and dignified composure to every honorable demand made upon us. Our act of secession, around which clustered most of the theories and much of the realities of State sovereigntyour slaves, embracing a material part of the remaining property of our exhausted people-our war debt, in which was invested in very many instances every farthing of widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers, "without a name and without a stone," fill shallow graves upon every batshort-lived Confederacy—have been freely offered upon the National altar in atonement for defeat. Without dishonoring the memories of our noble dead or making infamous our heroic living, with no pretended rejoicings over the defeat of the "lost cause" and with no hollow pagans in honor of the victors, we have made good to the very letter every pledge we have given and performed every duty which a good government may demand of its citizens. We have, therefore, added to our heroic bearing as enemies, honorable conduct as citizens, and had a right to expect, if not to demand, equal honesty and good faith upon the part of the Government.

With such feelings and hopes, the Southorn people began the labors of the past year, and were determined, even in the face of the troubles then beginning to darken the political horizon, with stout hearts, to repair the ravages of war, by honest toil and determined energy, and to restore the kindly feelings between the sections by honorable bearing and conscientions observance of the laws. This they have done, although the rapid and radical strides of party have left them almost without the consolation of a hope for an early or equitable adjustment of the political troubles and the restoration of the Union. In spite of the pernicious effects of Radicalism upon the energies of the people-in the face of the ominous forebodings of Congress in re- a day. Amen. gard to our political future-notwithstanding our utter prostration and poverty-altoil the profits of a season's harvest.

since the cessation of hostilities with de- late Emperor, without distressing the feelterminations as strong, but with hopes much | ings of the present enlightened, magnaniweaker than a twelvemonth since we began mous, merciful, considerate and economi- tercourse. Quick to resent an indignity, the year just drawn to a close. To the cal Emperor. gloomy, sad and terrible lessons, the sufferings, the memories and the defeat of der, on the evening of the 12th of Novem-1865, we have now to add the political ber, 1806. His Imperial Highness took the trials, the spirit of overbearing and reck- chair at 71 o'clock precisely, and handed smoothed-faced hyprocrisy shunned their less fanaticism, the direful determination the following bulletin or decree to the of conscious strength to humiliate honora- Arch Secretary, to be read for the informable helplessness, which have made the past tion and instruction of the members of the year about as miserable as its predecessor. Club : But we are determined neither to sit in helpless despondency amid the ruin of fortunes and the graves of loved and honored friends, nor to lose heart because of troubles and complications that seem about to rights left from the fearful wreck. Still hopeful, self-reliant, our people are determined by well-directed labors during the present year to restore plenty and comfort to many a needy household. Eschewing party politics for the more important matters of material prosperity, they will await their fate with quiet dignity and manly firmness, and if partizan blindness and sectional hate prove the tomb of national liberty, the epitaph which records the fact will contain no truthful reflection upon their conduct.

The "New Year" will not be hailed in the South with unmeaning rejoicings. Maudlin visitors will not stagger from house to house, celebrating the day in tipsy delight. Such conduct in face of the misfortunes of the past, of the demands of the present, and the uncertain year of our Dynasty. fate of the future would be unworthy of cur people. Let us rather, with the New Year, determine to cultivate habits of economy and industry, and "above all, be true to ourselves," preserving our own self-respect, we will retain that of others. In brighter days, when Providence shall reward our la ment, the committee who were appointed bors and trials with success, and returning at the previous meeting to prepare an adaffluence and prosperity shall have restored dress to the throne, submitted the followour section to its accustomed place, and ing:

North Carolina, with honor, is acknowledged in equal with her sister States, we will welcome the first of January with all the hon ors due the natal day of the New Year.

The Olden Time. Our history of the proceedings of the celebrated "Nine Penny Whist Club." which we have been giving to our readers for sometime past, now draws to its conclusion. It will be remembered that in our last article, his Imperial Majesty, Robert the First, was adjuged to pay a fine of a splendid supper to be washed down by a quantum sufficit of his sublime Porte. There can be no question but that the fine was liberally and promptly paid, no doubt dark and unpromising. Then we had just about it whatever, but we can find no record or memoranda concerning it, nor can we find any further proceedings of the Club until the year 1806. At that time, or exercise of their liberties and rights—that rather in that year, the Club was reorganized, Robert Muter, Esqr., having passed ters, determined to perform faithfully and from the scene and been gathered to his fathers, sometime previous to its reorganization. History is silent in regard to the sults of the unsuccessful struggle for sep- time or manner of his death. We take it for granted that he succumbed under an attack of our old fashioned, rice-field bilious fever, which prevailed in those days to a fatal degree, owing to the impurity of the atmosphere caused by the miasma from ponds and swamps in and around the Town, and the absence of all such improvements in hygeine, as Steam Saw Mills and Turpentine Distilleries. We come now to the re-organization of the Club in 1806, or rather the inauguration of a new dynasty which took place at that time, and we proceed to give the proceedings as we find them recorded on the minutes :

NOVEMBER 8th, 1806. At an election held by the independent subjects of a deceased Em; eror, it has pleased Divine Providence to nominate the high Majesty and allendent of the Morals, Virtues and Liberties of his free and submissive vassals of the Globe, and graciously to order that the four elements shall oe at his imperious command whenever he condescends to direct them to the benefit or prejudice of his happy subjects. Agreed, nem. con. It has pleased his Imperial Majesty to nominate and appoint Richard Bradley, Arch Secretary to his Imperial Majesty and his free and despotic government, contrary to the wish, inclination and esire, but with the most profound submission of his numerous subjects. Agreed, nem. con. By the assistance of Divine Providence, his Imperial Majesty has seen the great advantage to be lerived from the appointment of a foreigner to the responsible situation of Arch Treasurer of his Im perial Majesty's purse, in corroboration of th deasing, disagreeable and absurd appointment of litisen Gallatin by the puny President Jefferson. In the more enlightened moments of his Imperial Majesty, he has graciously condescended, contratle-field which has rendered immortal the ry to all expectation, and contrary to the princies of the Constitution, to appoint Capt. Citisen Gautier, as Sergeant-at-Arms, to carry his Majesty's Crown, and to prevent his Majesty's subjects | Gentlemen of the Nine Penny Whist Club rom distressing their tender feelings by ever appearing uncovered in their would-be willing and submissive presonce. Nem. con.

In the plentitude of his Majesty's kindness, merey and consideration towards his free and submissive subjects, he has graciously pleased to name Captain Citisen Gautier as Notamist Putcher-Surgeon-or, more generally speaking, univer sal Carver to his Majesty and his already pleased. By order of his Imperial Globular Majesty, John the First, Emperor of the Globe, Commander of he Elements and Governor of Darratavia, the folwing free subjects consider themselves his Imperial Majesty's most dependent and submissive

John Garnier, Arch Treasurer; Richard Bradley, Arch Secretary; apt. Gautier, Sergeant-at-Arms, Butcher, and

Samuel R. Jocelyn, Solicitor General: Dr. A. Scott, Physician to all his Majesty's Dominions, officers of State, subjects, slaves &c., Mem., to attend gratis; T. J. Beatty, Financier General, without power,

means, or permission of extortion. The following census is taken of his Imperial Majesty's free and independent sub-

missive Princes of the Globe : His Supreme Highness, George Hooper, B. M. C. His Highness, J. G. Wright, who has gratified his Imperial Majesty by the acceptance of the nominstion of Procurator to the Crown Purveyor. J. W. Walker, Solicitor General, Propagator General for his Imperial Majesty. Doctor A. J. DeRosset, first Physician, withou

P. Maxwell, his Majesty's first, free, and subser-Arch'd McNeill, his Majesty's tirst Billiard Player OSBORNE, Chancellor to his Majesty, WM. NUTT, Sheriff to do. do.

J. WALKER, Sen., Farmer General. His Imperial Majesty's most delightful, religiou and Catholic subject, Anthony Meilan, Chaplain Keeper of his Majesty's Arch Conscience and receiver of his most August Confessions for ever and

After the above announcement, his Imperial Majesty, with all due solemnity, and most without sympathy and entirely with- pointed Wednesday the 12th inst., for the out aid, the Southern people began with members and submissive subjects to meet marvelous energy the work of rebuilding at his Imperial Palace, when an address is their burnt cities, beautifying their disman- ordered to be presented to congratulate his tled homesteads, and restoring their devas- august Majesty on the happy accession of tated fields. And to-day throughout the the new Dynasty to the Imperial Crown.-South the hum of industry is heard, and It will be permitted to mention the decease the very battle fields have yielded to honest of his Majesty's predecessor, with that deference, regard and gratitude which his Im-To-day we commence the second year perial Majesty's subjects feel towards their

The meeting was held according to or-

Immertatissimi

To all of our imperial stature of four feet and a half and upreards throughout the Globe: Arch Chancellor, that conformably to the Constiution of our Nine Peny Whist Club, our illustrious, free and independent Princes and Counsellors thereunto belonging, have elected into their society, John London, Esq., and it appearing by the Constitution aforesaid, and by the statites enacted thereunder, that they have and possess the inalienable privilege so to elect, and that the said John London has thereby become a memser of our Nine Peny Club during life, not removable by any human power or authority. We, therefore, do decree that the said election is null and void, and we do express our wonder that our said illustrious, free and independent Princes and Counsellors, our abject slaves and vassals should presume to exercise such privilege. Accordingly of our own free will and pleasure, we appoint the said John London, Esq., a member of our said

Nine Peny Club. Moreover, it being diametrically repugnant to the principles of the Constitution to promote to honorus and office any member newly appointed, we do, therefore, promote the said John London to the high offices of Great Keeper of our Packs of Cards, Vice Surveyor and searcher of empty Bottles, and Grand Knight of the illustrious order of the Nutmeg Grater-commanding him to appear at the House of our Grand confidential Scoretary, George Hooper, on the morning of the 18th of Nov., 1806, there to take no oaths pre-scribed by the Constitution. Given at our impe-rial palace, this 12th November, 1806, in the first

JOHN of

R. JOCELYN,

Arch Secretary, Registered in Gold Book X, page 5,302. After the reading of the above docu-

Most Puissant, Virtuous and

Magnanimous Emperor We, your Globular Magesty's most dutiful, free and independent subjects, sensible that the immensity of your virtues will shower down more benefits on your happy vassels, than if the ele-ments were confederated against them, approach your sacred person with that awe, reverence, and submission, as men enjoying perfect freedom, under the all-cheering influence of imperial despotism, most humbly return our grateful acknowledgments for the promised happiness afforded us by your gracious acceptance of the high office to which your free and loyal subjects unanimously selected you. Sire by the Impe-fede-repub-demo, espotic title of John the First, Emperor of the Globe, Procreator of the Universe, Grand Master of the Elements, Protector of Arch Consciences, and Representative of the immortal Hoyle,-But at the same time that your free, loyal and independent slaves are thus prestrating themselves at the foot of your throne, contemplating with joy the Globular Rotundity of your August Person, which physiognotraces virtues as boundless as space; permit us to express the due sense of the liberty and happiness we experienced under your ever to be revered despotic predecessor, and to pray that the new dynasty, which commences in your more elevated self, may be the means of securing to your Majesty's loval slaves the fr e no innovation be made in the common of the Society; but that the Ace may permitted to take the Deuce, and Deuce, when trumps, to take the Ace that is not. That the four honours and the edd card in your own hand, may confirm your well known noderation in the hearts of your subjects -that the rules of our sage lawgiver, Hoyle, may inflaence the decisions of your Majesty's Judges, and hat the goddess of our idolatry, Fortune-may be permitted to cohabit with Chance, generate good uck in your Majesty's behalf, and load your Imperial Coffers with Nine Pennies, as plentiful as the grapes of Portugal. With this expectation from your Imperial Catholic Majesty, we raise our ands above our heads-bend our stiff and groveling necks to the ground for the future health of your Giobular Person, the prosperity and happiness of the New Dynasty, and most devoutly pray that it may please you Sire, as Grand Pro Creator of the niverse, to increase and multiply your own prozeny till they become as numerous as the sands on the sea shore-that our posterity to the end of eternity may enjoy the benefits of your unfathomable virtues. Thus, may it please your all potent Majesty, the committee appointed by your loving ibjects have vainly endeavoured to express their eal, affection and regard towards your Imperial person, but their reverence, admiration and love, as far exceeds the power of language to describe as the pre-eminent talents and virtues of your elevaed mind transcends the puny, insignificant means of the Corsican Boney - as the majestical dignity of your person excells the pigmy Lilliputian our Globe exceeds the magnitude of a Lut shell. he elem uts, the arch consciences, and the ghost of the immortal Hoyle, are humbly presented and placed under your magnanimous protection—may your all-searching eye penetrate the intricacies of nesse, defeat the machinations of devilish badack, and pocket all the nine pennies of your subects. And when it pleases your only superior to of a thousand years, and deprive your loving vassals of the vital influence of your presence, then

he unadulierated vintage of 1801. His imperial majesty, John the Frst, listened to the address of the committee with cumulated expenses out of the cotton planter .follows:

My Free and Independent Vassals You are called together to consult upon the moyour duty to offer me your opinion, and it will my pleasure to pursue my own. But first, you lass of my imperial vintage of 1801. (All drink.) o inform me that I am rotund and gracious, so far ve agree—I thick so, myself. But in respect to the observance of old laws and constitutions, permit me to remark, that an Emperor's Deuce ought ver to take the Ace of trumps; in other particuwilleth that the constitution be preserved. With regard to our foreign relations. I have only to observe, I am placed in a high attitude with my brother Emperors, all my inferiors, as you ought to know; but I enter into "entangling alliances" man of peace; I b-andish no weapon but the ork-screw. Gentlemen vassals, I felicitate von on the number of my subjects and adherents, and with the assistance of my Procreator-General, shall not fail to usher into globular existence sunlry Emperors, apparent, equal in number to the Knight's of the Round Table. Sit down to my

was done to the entertainment, for the presiding officer was famous in those days for the purity of the liquors he imported, it his quart under his waistcoat, and wake in bell. There was no "doctored stuff" then, but the pure juice of the grape, the generous Madeira, the sublime Port, the venerabundance and without stint, which gladdened a man's heart, and made him feel kindly disposed towards all creation. We have no further account of the proceedings of the Club, no record of any further action. How long it existed we have no data to determine. It has given us great pleasure to lay before our readers this sketch of some of the peculiarities, the habits and manners of the old Cape Fear regime. The gentlemen who composed that Club, were the first citizens of the place, distinguished for their virtues and intelligence, the genial hospitality, chivalric courtesy, and rigid observance of all the amenities of social inthey were equally prompt to forgive and forget all differences that would sometimes occur. The spirit of malice or of envy found no lodgment in their breast, and presence, for their generous tongues disdained to speak the thing their heart rejected. They have long since mouldered into dust, and in the ancient burial ground of old St. James' a few brown tombstones, defaced by age and long exposure, still the unadorned language of truth, recount which is, that of being able to furnish " WHEREAS, It has been submitted to us by our the many virtues of those who sleep beage boast loudly of our wonderful improvements in mechanics, in the arts and sciences and marvellous inventions, by means of which time and space are almost annihilated. We claim to live in an age of enlightened reason; each is striving with the other for success, and pressing on for the goal of triumph. In this struggle of feverish excitement, this ardent desire to secure the reward of physical exertion, the moral impulses are sadly overlooked or neglected, the finer attributes of our nature are too often warped or blunted by fancied rivalries or petty jealousies. Let us take care that while boasting of our advancement in civilization and learning, and the they must visit the cities of England and rapid progress we have made in all the com- | France, which now have the greatest trade forts and conveniences of life, we forget not the example of the men of sixty years ago. Let it not be said that the present generation are at all deficient in those noble impulses, those generous instincts, that characterized the palmy days of this good old town of Wilmington in the early their crops.

> glorious era of manhood's true nobility. The President has pardoned Humphrey Marshall. Humph!

Direct Trade to Europe from the South. We have taken occasion several times of physical paralysis upon our powers that late to speak of the dependence of the we cannot do the like? Now is the time. Southern States on the Northern for every- If postponed, we shall hear the old crything manufactured, from a steam engine "It is too late; if we had only begun when to a hearth-broom, and endeavored to other cities did, we might have succeeded."

show that this was in a great degree the re sult of our institution of slavery. We could not make the most skillful mechanics out of this part of our population, and foreign skill could not be procured because of the prejudice there was against this class-intelligent and respectable mechanics said they would not migrate to a country in which manual labor was confined to a degraded class. Whether this was the only, or even the chief reason for our being without manufactures, we will not determine.

The fact is unquestionable, and we urged upon all who could command capital, to invest it in the manufacture of some of the many articles which abound in the South. We showed the advantages possessed by the Southern States, and particularly by North Carolina over any other part of America for becoming a manufacturing country. Everything, except some spices, that ever grow anywhere, can be found growing at the South, and if the factory can b erected near where the article grows or may be found, the less must the expens be of manufacturing it.

We confined our remarks chiefly to co ton, and used some plain and obvious rea sons for the poverty of the South under such a system as ours. Since writing the article alluded to we have read a most striking and suggestive paper, in De Bow's Review, or the subject of direct foreign trade by the South, which confirms our views and in duced us to add this paper. The situatio of the cotton planter is therein graphically given as follows: "He sells his cotton to Thus as the Universe, and future generations, New Yorker, and pays him freight and in surance, commissions and storage-th New Yorker sends it to Europe and pay for European goods with it—he brings th purchased goods to New York in Northern out a stopper to the current of life after the lapse vessels he insures in Northern houseshe stores them away and waits for the may your Arch Majesty enjoy the paradise of Ma-homet which is pregaring for you, with the excluand pay him his profit and all expenses-the sive privilege of quaffing unadulterated nectar or Southern merchant pays to the North insurance and freight, and makes all these ac lively emotion depicted upon his rubicund | Do you wonder that he is poor?" Suppos countenance, and rising from his seat, with now the planter and the Southern mera profound bow to each member of the chant should combine to foster direct trade club, in regular rotation, he responded as to Europe, is it not plain that all these immense expenses which now fall on the planter would be saved to him, and the legiti- Hines, John Jones, S. W. Clement, P. H. mate profit go to the Southern merchant?

nentous affairs of State, with regard to which, it But it is replied to all this, that we have not the capital. This we are re commanded, under peril incumbent, to take a told can only be found in the great Now, my vassals and gentlemen, you are pleased centres of commerce. Is this true We grant that it is found there at present but why? Is it not because capital, like everything else, goes to the best market?ars, not touching the prerogative, the Emperor There is more money in New York than elsewhere only because it is more needed there, and will, therefore, command a high er price than where it is less needed, for with no one; I thirst for no more blood; I am a money is as much a matter of traffic as any thing which is bought and sold-where it commands the highest rate of interest consistent with safety, there is its best market and there it will be surely found. So far is it, then, from being true, that capital is ound table, gen'lemen, and pitch into my imperial only found in great commercial centres, We have no doubt but that full justice that it will leave such centres for any point in the circumference where it is of more value than at the centre. Why is English capital found traversing the broad sea three was a common saying among the "bon vi- thousand miles to find investment in the vants" of that period, that a man could put Railroads, Canals, and improvements of every kind in America? Only because the morning with his head as clear as a higher price is offered for it here. Let it be known to-morrow that capital will be bet ter remunerated in the direct trade between the South and Europe than it now is in able and oily London Dock, all these in New York, and our word for it, it will soon be found leaving that city or any other cen-

tre for a better market. Now, we think this is the vital problem to be demonstrated by the South. Can it be difficult to prove that he who buys cot ton at the same price in a Southern market and takes it directly by one trip to an Fing lish cotton mill, must be able to realize great er profits in its resale at the mill, or in the manufactured state, than he who has to in cur the long list of expenses we have enu merated between the market he bought it at and the same Engish mill? Are no all such intervening expenses just so much subtracted from the profits the direct ship

We see in the Review above named, sev eral points from which direct trade might be successfully established with Europe, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, and of course Wilmington is en tirely ignored. This has always been the fate of North Carolina -she is passed over in coming South whenever any commercial schemes are spoken of, and yet we have been told by those engaged in trade, that Wilmington has some advantages over remain, and in plain and simple language, all other Southern ports, not the least of mixe l cargo," and if we have been correctneath. We who live in this progressive ly advised, this is a very important advantage in the direct trade of which we speak We will go further and say, that the Railroads to Wilmington have opened this port to supplies from the Western parts of North Carolina, Virginia and Eastern Tennessee which must vastly increase the business and wealth of the city. But these advantages will be of no present or ulterior benefit to us without the energy and enterprise necessary to the success of great

With these, success in establishing direct trade to Europe from this port is certain our men of character must do as the leading men of other Southern cities have donein the products of the South, and make arrangements with the best houses, so that our merchants and shippers here may realize the proceeds of drafts on such houses, through their agents here, as may enable them to pay the planters immediately for

ages of its history, as illustrated in the These houses in Liverpool, London, manners and customs that prevailed at that Paris and Bremen, would certainly prefer period, that joyous "olden time," that this direct and immediate realization of their profits, to the slow and circuitous pro cess they now pursue through Northern agencies. Other cities at the South have

already done this-is there any moral of

Important Arrests.

not employed in the Confederate service. A man named Moore was arrested some time since on the same charge, and is now confined in jail in Elizabeth City, where the prisoners just arrested are also to be future extension up the Valley of the Yadwhen arrests, which are only made upon nessee Roads. one side, for offences committed during the war, will cease, and peace and amnesty will lina Railroads. extend to both sections of our country.

For the Journal. County Agricultural Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice given, a respectable number of the farmers and other citizens resident in various portions of New money carries them. Hanover county, assembled at Lillington. in said county, on Saturday, December, 29th, 1866.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dugald McMillan, Esgr., as chairman, and Mr. S. W. CLEMENT, as se

The chairman proceeded in an appropriate manner to explain the objects of the meeting to be to form a County Agricultural Society, and to agree upon a more uniform system of labor for the county of Nev Hanover. After further explanatory remarks by Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Col. B. R. Moore, and others, setting forth the importance of this meeting, and the necessity of adopting correct principles in the employment of labor and in the pursuits of ag-

On motion, a committee of five, embracing the chairman, were appointed to pre- for the extension of the Fayetteville Road pare and present resolutions expressive of but money and circumstances must determine the objects and views of the meeting. The the point. following gentlemen were appointed on said committee, viz : Dr. Satchwell, D. McMillan, Col. B. R. Moore, Col. W. S. Larkins and John H. Murphy. The committee re- the following transactions, given below, concerntired, and during their absence Joel Hines, ing county business. The following order we Esq., presided over the meeting. While trust will be successful in its object : the committee were absent speeches were made by Messrs. F. J. Simpson, Calvin Montague, and others.

The committee, after due deliberation, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, after free and full discussion, were successively adopted, each resolution being voted upon separately:

Whereas, It is now, in the opinion of this meeting, of more importance than ever before to establish and to preserve in good working order an Agricultural Society in New Hanover County, whose objects shall be the improvement of the art and science of agriculture and the welfare and

Whereas, The question of labor, always of great moment, is now, under the new order of things in the South, of more paramount importance to the farmer than ever before-of more significance than ever before to employer as well as employee an it is of more consequence than ever before to the material prosperity of the South that the present deranged and disorganized system of labor of the Southern States should be improved. Therefore Resolved, That this meeting hereby resolves i elf into an agricultural association to be called "The New Hanover Agricultural Society," to 1

Resolved, That a committee of three be appe ed in each Captain's District in the County to or sidiary to this, and that each of said Societies be | Creek. requested to appoint delegates to an adjourned ceting of this society to be held at this place or the first Friday of April next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of a more thorough organization of a County Agricultural Society.

Resolved. That a committee of three be appoint ed to prepare a suitable constitution and by-laws for the government of said Society Resolved, That the custom in all enlightened countries of requiring satisfactory testimonials of character and qualications in those seeking employment is wise, and it is more necessary than ever before that it should be incorporated in the abor system of the South. Hence it is that this meeting strongly recommends to the farmers of New Hanover county not to employ, after the year 1867, any laborer who is unable to furnish such

evidence of good character, &c. Resolved, That we hereby sanction, and will dopt, all fair, honorable, and expedient means for improving the mental, moral, and spiritual condition of the laboring classes, believing, as w do, that such improvement will be alike just and advantageous to employer and employee; and we ceiterate our oft repeated intentions to deal at a imes fairly and justly with that portion of the colored race who have been recently freed under he government of the United States

Reso'red. That we recommend uniformity prices in hiring labor, as alike advantageous employer and employee, and we recommend wages to be paid in kind or in money. the opinion that ten dollars per moath by the yes should be the average compensation to prime hands, and a proportionate price for inferior hands. Such wages in our opinion are about equal in val aborer furnishing his own rations and clothing, while receiving such third.

Resolved. That it is recommended to both em ployer and employee to have a written contract for abor, except when emergencies arise requiring abor but a short time. Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting by the Chairman and Secretary, and

sublished in the Wilmington Journal and After the adoption of the above preamble and resolutions, the Chairman, at the charged with the negotiation of the bonds author- ury, and an untried system of labor. Just

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. -Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Col. W. S. Larkins, Joel Hines and D. McMillan.

in the different Precincts.—Upper Black River, -Dr. J. B. Seavy, Owen Fennell, Sen., Jas. Carr. Lower Black River.—Dr. J. F. Simpson F. H. Bell, Dr. J. R. Hawes. Caintuck.-John T. Moore, R. F. Keith,

Committees to organize Subsidiary Societies

William Lamb. Piney Woods. - M. C. Collins, D. B. Bland, John Aikins, Sen. Long Creck .- James Garrison, Will. S. Larkins, A. D. Bourdeaux.

South Washington. - Dr. H. F. Murphy, . D. Powers, A. McMillan, Rocky Point.-H. E. Carr, D. S. Durham, T. J. Armstrong. Holly Shelter. - D. Shaw, Robert Williams,

Samuel Player.

Topsail Sound.-R. K. Bryan, R. J. Nixon, D. H. McMillan. Middle Sound. - D. S. Saunders, Reuben Everitt, Dr. A. F. Newkirk. Masonboro'. - A London, Richard Beasly, Richard H. Grant.

Federal Point,-John Biddle, Henry Martindale, Solomon Reives. Wilmington. - Col. B. R. Moore, Zeno H. Greene, John A. Taylor. The thanks of the meeting were tender-

ed the chairman and secretary for their services, and then a motion for adjournment was carried.

tuating the meeting, and the general inter- -at least he had reason to hope that it would. est of the proceedings, all combined in giving hope and a resonable belief that this important and laudable movement to im- called the city of Brotherly Love, in face of the Mormons compose the only community prove the agricultural condition of New Hanover county, will be successful. DUGALD McMILLAN, Ch'm. S. W. CLEMENT, Sect'y.

Wilmington and Fayetteville. For the Journal.

The bill removing the mortgage of th State from the Western Railroad, from Favetteville to Egypt, and enabling the Company to complete its Road from Egypt upon the cost of production-a burden to the North Carolina Road, having become which would be altogether without excuse We learn from an exchange of the arrest a law, that Company will begin at once to of Mr. McLinsey, formerly a member of determine where its Western terminus shall defended the tax have based their arguthe Legislature of this State, and Mr. Jo- be fixed, and to find out what aid can be ments upon the ground that American cot seph Baxter, both of Currituck county, had, and what friends can be enlisted in ton was without a rival in the markets of which took place on Christmas day, near its cause. Aid must be had from some the Court House in that county, for being quarter-the Road is not to be built withengaged in the capture and robbing of a out an effort. It is expected that proposi- alien purchaser. vessel during the late war, when they were tions will come from the following points: 1st. To build the Road from Egypt via

Company's Shops, to Danville, Va. 2d. To Greensboro', connecting with the Piedmont Road at that point. 3d. To High Point, with the hope of its

sent. We hope the time will soon come kin, and connect with the Virginia and Ten-4th. To Salisbury, connecting with the Western North Carolina, and North Caro-

> Which of these points shall be seleted in important to Wilmington and Favetteville. I consider their interest one and the same. and always have been. Unfortunately. they have never pulled together ;-they ought to do so now. The Company itself must be governed by circumstance, and the tion to the memorial by some gentlemen

The writer of this recently spent an hour in the depot of the Scaboard and Roanoke Railroad at Portsmouth. That hour convinced him that Wilmington would never again derive any trade from the North Carolina Railroad-(its name should be changed to the Virginia Railroad). There were to be seen goods marked to every depot along the line of the Raleigh and Gaston, and North Carolina Railroad, and to Columbia, S. C.; and freight trains loaded with produce from all that section. Truly we have built a Road to enrich the harbon of another State. Wilmington must look to the completion of the Charlotte and Rutherford Road, and to the Cape Fear River and its connections, for all her future communications with Western North Carolina; it will come to her through no other source.

It is simply to call the attention of Wil mington to these facts, that this article written. Cannot there be some concert of action between Wilmington and Favetteville? A glance at the map will show which of these lines ought to be selected Cumberland.

COUNTY MATTERS .- We have collected from the minu es of the last session of the County Court

Committee to contract for the reconstruction of the necessary supply of the world which it Little Bridge, over Smith's Creek: D. S. San- occupied before the war. The spinners

Dr. J. B. Scavey, Jas. Kerr, and Jas. Murphy. were appointed a committee to investigate all the tute for it in the growth of other countries fact, in connection with the contract for the creetion of the bridge known as Newkirk's Bridge over Black River, and report to the next term of prices which were paid, until, at the close

W. S. Larkins, F. H. Bell and John Larkins bridge known as Long Creek Bridge, over Long failure, Creek, also to report at the next term of the Court. In the two years which preceded the war Player, were appointed a committee to contract their supply from this country, and but 13 for the reconstruction of a bridge accross Ashe's per cent. from all other quarters. This ganize in their respective districts a rociety sub- Creek, and also for a bridge accross Sharkey was so far changed that after the close of

> bridges over Moore's creek and Hamilton creek, per cent, of the supply. eported favorably regarding the erection of the

proper bridge over the run of the creek. Ordered. That the isiler of the county be a

lowed the sum of lifty cents per day for findin each prisoner as required by law and no more.

The following resolution in regard to the cree

the Chairman may deem most judicious

D. Wallace, A. H. VanBokkelen, Jno. A. Sanders ters in reference to the crection of the buildings referred to in the foregoing resolutions, and were to commence anew with an exhausted trens request of the meting, appointed the fol- ized in the foregoing resolution, and, until the said when he needed most the husbanding of lowing committees called for in the resolu- buildings should be in readiness, were empowered his resources, and the untrameled use of all to make such temporary arrangements for the em- that could aid him in his struggle, this unployment of offenders, as they may deem judicious exampled burden was laid upon him. If it and are authorized by law.

The Solicitor for the County was directed to inriver, near Hilton, and, if the Soliciter considers proceedings at law as may be necessary to compel the said Parsley to keep up said ferry.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE WALLDENS OF THE POOR. The County Trustee was ordered to pay over to the Treasurer of the Court of Wardens for the heavy tax at such a crisis is wholly indefer-Poor, the sum of three hundred and sixty-five del- sible. Even those most interested in prolars, in order to enable the Wardens to meet the unexpected demands made upon them by colored fields, are amazed at this exhibition of

The Constitutional Amendment Its Rejec-

CHARLESTON, Dec. 25, 1866. Colonel Weatherby, a member of the State Senate and who was entrusted with an informal commission to the President of the United States has returned to this city from Washington, where he had a long and highly gratifying interview with the Executive upon the question of restoration and kindred topics, in the course of which the President gave it as his deliberate opinion that the Southern States, through their Legislatures. should reject the proposed constitutional amend- or the West Indies for political purposes, and it The respectable attendance in numbers those who are urging it upon the South. Such were on board. On her way out, however, she action on their part, he believes, would be susharmony of spirit and unity of design ac- tained by the Supreme Court of the United States of since. Her passengers were landed, and the

> How long will Philadelphia deserve to be cipal authorities?

From the New York Journal of Commerce

The Taxon Cotton. At the last session of Congress an act was passed levying an internal revenue tax of three cents per pound on all cotton grown in the United States. This is equal to an assessment of twenty to thirty per cent. if it were to rest upon any home interest This is so apparent, that those who have the world, and therefore such an exaction could not interfere at all with its foreign consumption, and must be paid by the

To show the error of that position, a

committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, consisting of five eminent citizens, drew up a report, which was perfect. ly unanswerable in its conclusions, and was unanimously adopted by that body. The committee were afterwards instructed to prepare a memorial to Congress urging the abolition of the tax. This document was prepared and presented for adoption at a special meeting of the Chamber recently called for that purpose. To the astonich ment of those who ordinarily attend the sessions of this body, the meeting on this occasion was packed with a class of political partisans, who have done so much during the last three or four years to destroy the representative character of this Board of Trade. Speeches were made in opposiaid they receive;—they must go where the who were far more zealous than well-in formed, and by others from whom no such opposition could have been expected .-Sneers were uttered against the committee who had prepared the report, although one

of them, A. A. Low, who is also president of the Chamber, was absent from the country, and courtesy might have suggested a different course toward one who had given the subject so much attention. Sharp crit icisms, with more ill-nature than point, were made upon the statistics prepared by the committee, although these were furnished from his own records by the wellknown Matthew Maury, Esq., who was one of the "fathers" of the Chamber in the days of its widest influence and greatest usefulness, before it had degenerated into a political machine. In short, after treating the subject with the flippancy peculiar to the performances of a juvenile debating society, the majority present laid the memorial with its belongings upon the table, and the whole matter was indefinitely postponed. This was a signal triumph for the friends of the tax, and was brought about by the unusual gathering of those members whose faces are only seen in the Chamber on such special occasions, and whose name . are not much known in connection with the "commerce" of New York.

This probably closes the history of the memorial, but it by no means disposes of the question thus summarily dismissed from the attention of that assembly. With all proper deference to the were in such haste to stultify their record and disown the former deliberate action of sting, in connection with their bridge over the their body, made after consultation with th East River, a bridge or passage way for ve- the wisest heads in the country, we venture the assertion that the tax on cotton will prove to be a very serious mistake. It is true, as that committee asserted. however unpalatable the truth may be, that Ameriean cotton does not hold the position in did not simply learn to do without it, but they provided, to a great extent, a substi-This production was everywhere stimulated by the eager demand and the enormous of the rebellion, the largest supplies came from other countries; and if our fields had never yielded another bale the world would not have been greatly distressed by the

the European markets took 85 per cent. of hostilities it was found that other coun-The committees appointed at a previous term of tries produced 60 per cent. of the cotton the court to contract for the reconstruction of the thus used, while America furnished but 40

The theory then held by some that the bridges, and compliance with the contracts; and the foreign was used only because American could not be obtained, and that its use would be abandoned the moment a supply was offered from our fields, has not been sustained by further experience. The foreign staple has not been obliged to wait for a market until our crop was exhausted, nor has its price depended upon its relative proportion to the yield from the States.-The cottons of Brazil, India and Egypt are now produced in large and annually increasing quantity, and have established a recognized position in every important market. When it became apparent two or three months ago that the crop of America can cotton would fall below the larger estimates which have been current, the couse quent advance in prices at Liverpool was far greater in India cotton than it was in cotton from the United States.

In view of these undeniable facts, it would seem to be the dictate of sound policy to recover, if possible, the prestige thus lost, and restore to American cotton the lead of European markets. There never was a more inopportune moment for the imposition of a tax upon its production. The South itself was impoverished and desolated, and needed every encouragement as a stimulus to its industry. The planter had a more formidable competition than he had ever before encountered, backed by large capital and the accumulated profits of an undisputed market, while he was required was penal in its design it was certainly most ill-advised, for the South had a thousand vulnerable points where rebellion might vestigate the facts connected with the obligation have been punished with far more hope of of O. G. Parsley, Jr., to keep up a public forry reaching the guilty without involving th age upon every material interest common! that such obligation exists, he is to institute such | all sections by offering a direct bonus to the growth of this great staple in other coun

Divested of all associations of political en partisan feeling, and placed solely upon moting the growth of cotton in competing paupers during the months of October and Novem reckless folly. Unfortunately for all concerned, the idea has been sedulously culti vated that this measure is one of retributive tion by the Southern States Reported to justice carrying in some way to Southern Have Been Recommended by the Presi- homes the penalties of treason, and thus it more important bearing upon the vital questions which interest every State nlike are in danger of being overlooked or disregarded.

> A Mysterious Expedition Arangover - The United States steamer Gettysburg left Annapoli Maryland, on Christmas night, with all possible secresy and with persons on board who are said to be praginent men in the councils of the nation -She is believed to have intended visiting Mexico expedition, whatever it was, has been abandoned for the present.

the fact that car conductors kick colored in the country which does thoroughly bebrothers and sisters of the car platforms, lieve in and sustain the Bible, the excellent and are sustained in the act by the muni- Constitution of the United States and every wholesome human law.